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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Carl Murphy

Vol. 65, No. 2 **Whole Number 550**

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February, 1958

COVER

Carolyn Yvonne Nesbitt of Elizabeth, New Jersey, an active NAACP worker in her home town and is now an active member of NAACP at Syracuse University, from which she graduates in June. She has participated in student government and extra-curricular activities, having done the choreography for the Spring Pageant for four years.

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Cecil Layne

RALPH HOLSTEIN, *president of the United Packinghouse Workers, presents a $5,000 check from the union for NAACP work to Dr. Channing H. Tobias (R), chairman of the Association's board of directors. The presentation was made at the NAACP's recent annual dinner at the Belmont Plaza Hotel in New York City.*

■ How a volunteer group dedicated itself to advancing equal opportunity for all

CCRM—Grass Roots in the Big City

By Olivia Frost

THE letters CCRM (pronounced *crem*) bear a special meaning to hundreds of New Yorkers who have been making an active contribution to the fight for integration. In addition to serving as a shorthand way of identifying the Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan, these letters are the symbol to its members of a dynamic grass roots approach pursued to achieve its goal in New York, one of the largest and most complex cities in the world.

CCRM is an organization of volunteers dedicated to advancing equal opportunity for all through an orderly process of research surveys and education. It functions as a closely knit community endeavor composed of individuals from different backgrounds, buttressed by the strong backing of many long-established groups. Early in its existence the Committee decided to concentrate on a specific area of discrimination and to continue to work until significant changes could be realized. CCRM was not seeking to duplicate the work of established organizations in the field of civil rights. Rather, it hoped to give to a varied group of individuals a more intensive experience as well as an opportunity to work cooperatively in producing changes. The technique selected for achieving this was that of the community audit.

In 1949 as an aftermath of the 1947 Report of the President's Committee, *To Secure These Rights*, many citizens initiated check-ups in their communities on the actual state of civil rights as they were enjoyed by minority groups. A handful of New Yorkers were among those roused to action, who wanted to know the score in Manhattan. Organizations from which these representatives came included Americans for Dem-

OLIVIA FROST *is a member of the research department of the New York City Youth Board and formerly director of research for the Urban League of Greater New York.*

ocratic Action, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, the American Jewish Committee, the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, the National Council of Negro Women, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and others.

RESTAURANT SURVEYS

After giving consideration to several fields, CCRM decided to devote its first investigations to establishing whether or not mid-Manhattan restaurants discriminated against Negro patrons. The possibility of testing with several minority groups to see how Jews, Orientals, and Puerto Ricans might be treated was explored very carefully. In view of the fact that Negroes are the foremost victims of discrimination, CCRM decided to concentrate its efforts on gathering data concerning the Negro minority. In collaboration with research experts, procedures were devised for conducting a scientifically designed survey of a large neighborhood. CCRM's lay members, with guidance from the experts, planned the questionnaire used by the testers, arranged for the training of the testers and the execution of the tests. Several hundred persons participated in the actual tests.

The principle of continued collaboration between the lay members and the experts in all phases of the program subsequently proved to be an extremely important factor in sustaining this type of volunteer operation over the years. Similarly, the varied backgrounds of the members have made it necessary for CCRM to develop an understanding of each other and a way of working together. The members hold a healthy respect for differing opinions and work patiently to build mutual confidence in their approach.

About four years were spent on the several facets of the restaurant project. The first step was a small pilot survey of cafeterias in mid-Manhattan. Next a survey was made of restaurants, also in mid-Manhattan, selected by a random sampling of establishments serving meals at prices up to $4.00. The minority-team and control-team approach was used. Discrimination was defined as a clear difference in treatment between the white and Negro testers. Since the experiences of the testers had been recorded on schedules in complete detail, it was possible to evaluate them carefully, and to check them further in interviews with the testers themselves. It became clear that, as far as restaurants were concerned, subtle devices of discrimination, such as inferior service and less desirable seating, proved as effective in discouraging patronage as outright refusal to serve. The results revealed discrimination against almost one-half of the Negro testers.

The Committee's next steps were aimed at changing a pattern rather than against one restaurant. Accordingly, an educational program was directed toward the various restaurant and hotel associations and the union and personnel groups. Pledges of fair treatment were received from all of these, as well as from one-third of the individual restaurants in the area. A subsequent retest of this area revealed a reduction of discriminatory treatment from the original

42 per cent to 16 per cent of the restaurants tested.

This activity was next extended to restaurants in the West Side theatre section, where discriminatory practices were found to exist in 10 per cent of the places tested. This marginal occurrence could be wiped out, CCRM felt, by Negro patrons themselves if they would simply take pains to express their dissatisfaction with the various forms of undesirable treatment.*

HOUSING SURVEYS

Following the completion of the restaurant surveys, CCRM decided to carry out similar surveys in the area of private housing. It recognized that this was the crucial area as far as the practice of civil rights was concerned since housing is so closely related to other areas of living, particularly education and recreation.

Actions of real estate brokers when confronted with applications from Negro apartment hunters were tested through a technique similar to that used in the restaurant surveys. A Negro or Negro couple would visit the office of a designated real estate broker and inquire about the availability of apartments of a specified type. After the minority tester left, the control tester (white) would proceed to the same office with an identical set of apartment specifications. As in the case of the restaurant survey, the criterion of discriminatory practice was to be the difference in treatment accorded the two testers.

On the basis of what was learned from the pilot tests, standardized procedures were devised so that any difference found could be established as the result of the racial identity rather than of a particular circumstance. Detailed written instructions covering every conceivable situation were prepared and reviewed with the testers, who were carefully trained in the procedures. Roles were acted out in rehearsal so that they could become familiar with the sequence of events and feel comfortable in carrying them out.

The brokers to be tested were selected from the 1951 Manual of the Real Estate Board of New York. The firms listed were divided into two groups; 44 "large" brokers (with four or more salesmen) and 250 "small" brokers. Due to the general scarcity of apartments, CCRM could not choose representative samples as it had in the restaurant surveys, but was compelled to use such brokers or apartments as were available on test dates.

On the day preceding the tests telephone calls were made to all of the large brokers and to a systematic sample of 157, about two-thirds, of the small brokers. Each broker was asked if he had any two- to four-room apartments in the midtown area, renting in the $120 to $150 range. Twenty-three said that they had one or more apartments available which roughly met these specifications. On the three days fol-

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* In a recent *Crisis* article dealing with New York's Community Church (October, 1957) the foregoing activities were unintentionally attributed to the Community Church. The Community Church is a cooperating organization, and CCRM is deeply indebted to it for use of invaluable space for meetings and briefing sessions.

lowing the calls, teams of testers were sent to every one of these brokers. In order to cover at least all of the large brokers, a supplementary test was carried out in March, 1954. Thus, in November and March a total of 27 firms were visited and tested.

EVIDENCE QUITE CLEAR

Clear and definite evidence of discrimination against the Negro testers was found in 22 out of the 27 cases (four out of five) or over 81 per cent. In two cases, no evidence of discrimination had accurred up to the farthest point to which the tests could feasibly be carried—the payment of a month's rent. In the others the reports were not sufficiently clear to permit a judgment as to whether or not there was discrimination.

In cases where discrimination occurred, the evidence was quite clear. In one case the broker told the minority tester directly that he had no apartments which could be rented to Negroes. Typically, in others, the Negro tester was told that the broker had no apartment anywhere near his rental range, while the white tester, coming in not more than half an hour later, was offered one or more apartments which roughly met the specifications both testers had set. Since the preliminary telephone call had in every case brought the information that an apartment was available, we knew that the apartment had not just come to the broker's attention in the few minutes between the departure of the Negro tester and the arrival of the white tester.

Another area of possible discrimination was explored in tests of what happened when Negroes and whites both applied for apartments listed in the Sunday *New York Times*.

Evidence was gathered on visits to 17 advertised apartments, on May 2, 1954 (a Sunday), by minority and control testers. There was clear discrimination in 10 (59 per cent) of the tests and no evidence of discrimination in 4; in 3 the results were inconclusive.

REALTORS INTERVIEWED

A third approach undertaken by the Committee consisted of a series of interviews with real estate men, aimed at building up a substantial body of informed opinion concerning reasons for discrimination. The dozen men interviewed included real estate lawyers, members of the Real Estate Board, owners of rental property, and brokers in large concerns. In order to elicit full and frank expressions from the informants, they were assured that their names would not be used publicly and that their views would not be identified.

The answers suggested that there is no rationally planned and defined policy on discrimination, but that the practice is simply taken for granted by brokers and owners alike. The interviews confirmed the existence of certain standard assumptions in the real estate field on which discriminatory practices rest. It was generally felt, for example, that high turnover in apartments leads to depreciation of property. The fear was expressed by some that this turnover might be initiated even in medium or low-priced apartments, if high

priced apartments near them should accept a few Negro tenants. Another fear was that lending institutions would not grant or renew mortgages if a non-discriminatory policy was followed. This fear was voiced by some who stated that they personally were opposed to discrimination.

The results of these investigations led CCRM to consider what additional material might be of help in overcoming such fears. CCRM was under no illusion that widespread anxieties such as the panic flight of white tenants, the depreciation of property values, and the withdrawal of mortgage money, would yield to the logic of facts. However, the assembling of conclusive evidence seemed essential if the stereotypes were to be combated. It was also felt that an extensive accumulation of facts dealing with open-occupancy experiences, wherever they could be found, would find a more receptive audience than had been true before, and would encourage others to attempt similar efforts.

OPEN-OCCUPANCY BARRIER

With these reflections in the background, CCRM moved to compile information on just what success had been encountered by builders, owners, agents, and others who, under varying circumstances and in different parts of the country, had broken through the open-occupancy barrier. Whatever human beings have done once, they can do again; and every instance in which white and colored people have succeeded in living together in peace and security is proof that there need never be a different outcome.

It was agreed that one way to check the stereotypes would be to locate and study a neighborhood in which both whites and Negroes were living and which did not appear to exhibit the predicted patterns. A middle class section of the northeast Bronx, consisting mainly of single or semi-detached two-or three-family houses, were selected, where a new cooperative garden apartment building and a large low-income housing project had been built nearby in the past five years. Some Negroes had lived in the area since 1900. In 1950, 7.6 per cent of the residents were non-white.

The preliminary inquiry consisted of informal interviews with residents in the neighborhood, community leaders, school administrators, ministers, realtors and leaders of civic and taxpayer's groups in the area. Information gained from these interviews made it possible to construct a questionnaire schedule to be administered to a larger and more systematically chosen sample of residents. The questionnaire was oriented toward white residents, since it is typically the reactions of whites which are, or are assumed to be, crucial in open-occupancy situations. Another schedule provided for recording the replies of Negro residents. The interviewers completed 64 interviews, 44 of which were with residents.

Over two-thirds of the white respondents reported that they had chosen to live in the neighborhood, drawn there either by the presence of friends, or because they liked the country-like atmosphere of the neighborhood. The same proportion

had been living in the area ten years or more. More than a third had moved from one house to another within the same neighborhood. Changes referred to by about two-thirds of the interviewees were of three kinds: it was becoming more built up, more Negroes were moving in, and "a different class of people" was moving in.

The gradual change in the racial composition of the neighborhood stemmed from such factors as the aging of the neighborhood, and not from any flight on the part of white families. The area was found to be one where Negroes and whites have been living for fifty years, not only without overt friction or much attitudinal hostility, but with a substantial measure of cooperation on common community problems. Many whites who subsequently moved into the area did so in the knowledge that Negroes were living there. Property values do not seem to have gone down. In the eyes of most residents, there was no feeling that the presence of Negroes had influenced property values.

COUNTRYWIDE SURVEY

For the country-wide survey of experiences of individuals and groups throughout the country, a total of 275 questionnaires were mailed to a list of potential informants in 36 states. No respondents were listed in most southern states or in 10 non-southern states (Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hamshire, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming) whose Negro populations did not exceed 5,000.

Ninety-nine replies were received, coming from fifty cities in 20 states. Usable information, including quite complete summaries in many instances, was contained in 73 of the returns, referring to experiences in 41 cities in 20 states. This was obviosuly not designed to be, nor could it be, a rigorously designed sampling of community experiences with open-occupancy housing. However, the range of situations represented provides considerable assurance against genuine bias resulting from sampling defects.

The analysis of this material focussed on the elements contributing to success or failure. Of all the positive elements and conditions which have contributed to the neutralization of hostility and of prejudiced behavior, the most consistently effective was what might be termed the "beneficial agent." At its most formal, this might be a municipal human relations commission or another agency charged with responsibility for improving relations among racial, creedal, and other groups. It might also be an *ad hoc* group of enlightened residents of a block or neighborhood who got together to aid their neighbors's adjustments to the presence of an incoming minority family. In a few instances, it has been a single individual operating alone, but demonstrating by his example that an enlightened course of behavior is possible.

The intervention of the "beneficial agent" need not be sophisticated, professional, or even competent. Where it possesses these qualities, so much the better, but even a fumbling, inept demonstration is definitely better than allowing bigotry to run its course unchallenged.

STEREOTYPE REFUTED

The stereotype that property values decline when Negro families enter a neighborhood was refuted by several very carefully conducted studies in which the numerous non-racial factors which influence real estate prices were controlled and the comparison made between two similar areas, one with Negro residents and one without. *The Appraisers Journal* in July, 1952, published part of a recently completed study, by Luigi Laurenti, of areas of San Francisco where there had been some non-white occupancy. These were very carefully compared with areas similar in every relevant characteristic except that they had no non-white occupancy, and it was found that no loss of value had occurred in the integrated areas.

These illustrations are but a few of the instances cited in CCRM's first compilation. They describe only a very few of the countless unheralded occasions when Negroes and whites have lived as neighbors without the occurrence of panic flight of whites, or of depreciation of property, or of violence. When the new experiences and those hitherto unreported are added to the present compilation, a more comprehensive and accurate picture will be available of the true extent of integrated neighborhood living in America.

In contrast, and at the other extreme, the "non-beneficial agent," the real estate agent, was very much in evidence.

Instances from the survey indicated that, more often than not, the real estate people are themselves the very forces which fulfill their own dire prophecies. After all, if standards are kept up, property does not deteriorate and genuine value does not decline. If, in addition, white owners or renters do not flee in panic and thus dump houses on a temporarily glutted market, there will be no bargain prices and the neighborhood will not suffer.

Time and again, one hears the forebodings of real estate agents regarding the "inevitable" decline of property values when a Negro family enters a formerly all-white neighborhood. Yet it is these same agents who then seek assiduously to spread fear and panic and to urge white property-owners to "sell now," to "unload quickly," lest they lose their investments. Thus the fearful prediction is made a reality by the very group (i.e., the real estate industry) which perpetuates the prediction. Nor is this kind of insidious activity confined to any one racial segment of the real estate industry: instances of the "scare" technique to stimulate buying and selling are frequent among Negro brokers also.

Even where brokers do not actively seek to foment panic sales, they may contrive to stimulate the complete turnover of a neighborhood to Negro occupancy. Before the housing shortages, and accompanying rent controls of World War II, it was standard practice for landlords to refuse to permit mixed occupancy of apartment buildings in New York City, even when white tenants insisted that they had no objection to living in the same building with Negro tenants. Where home ownership is involved, it is common for white brokers to decline to show properties

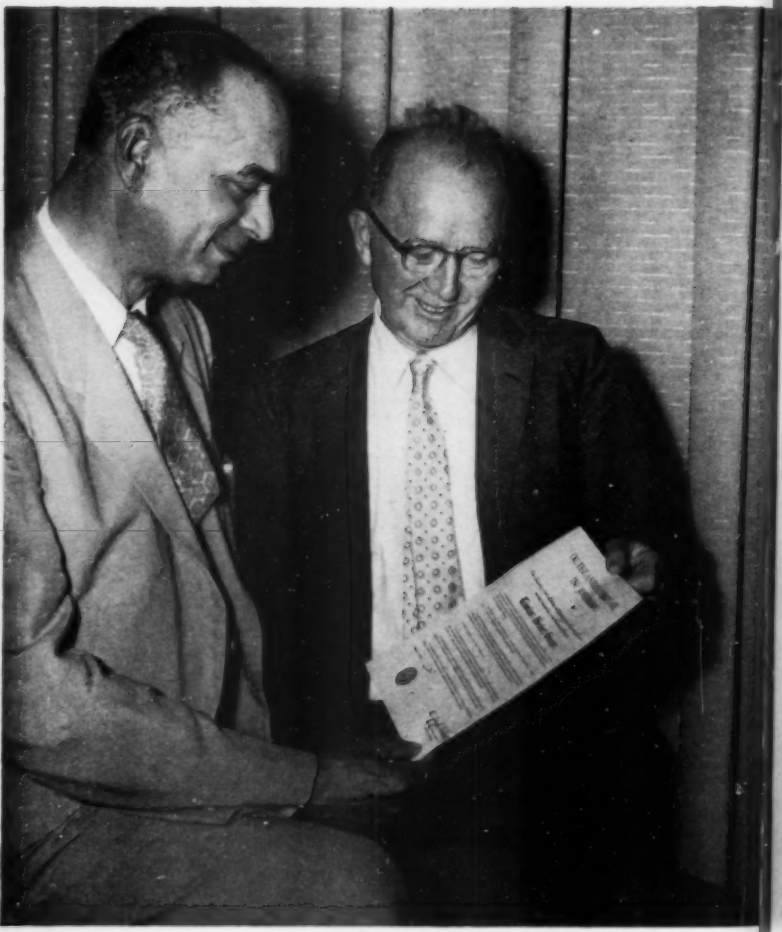
(*Continued on page* 126)

Scott Henderson

GRAPHIC *demonstration of the necessity for voting is part of the political action program of the Virginia State NAACP. Wilma Chambliss, a high-school senior and daughter of Suffolk-Nansemond branch secretary Mrs. C. B. Chambliss, is the young lady in the barrel. The Virginia political action program is under the direction of John M. Brooks.*

Scott Henderson

POOR SOUL—*Pity the non-voter who does not pay his poll tax and register. Eunice Wiggins, veiled in black, symbolizes the sad fate of the person who can't or won't vote. Others in the picture are Moses Riddick, Jr., and Mrs. Mary Wynn. This tableau is part of the Virginia political action program.*



L. HERBERT HENEGAN *(L) receives citation as "Outstanding Graduate in Journalism" from A. Gayle Waldrop, director of college of journalism, University of Colorado, during newspaper week. Mr. Henegan, a veteran newspaper man, was former Information Specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and recently served a two-year stint at New Delhi, India.*

OUTSTANDING GRADUATE IN JOURNALISM

The Faculty of the College of Journalism of the University of Colorado hereby recognizes as an Outstanding Graduate

Lucius Herbert Henegan

In the depression summer and fall of 1930, he played the trumpet with an orchestra in Denver. Early in 1931 he was named editor of the weekly Memphis World. In August 1931 he became news editor of The Kansas City Call, in 1936 managing editor of The St. Louis Call, in 1937 city editor of the Baltimore Afro-American, in 1939 city editor of The Washington Tribune.

For thirteen years, 1942 to 1954, he was an Information Specialist, Farmers Home Administration, in Washington, D.C. In 1949 and 1950 he was president of the Capitol Press Club.

In April 1955 he began a two-year appointment as Public Information Officer, United States Information Service, in New Delhi, India. The first six months included not only press section duties but being managing editor of American Reporter, which was printed in six languages and had an all-Indian circulation of more than 200,000.

Of him a columnist of The Times of India wrote:

"He was a success from the moment that he landed in New Delhi. His innate modesty combined with a personality that exuded goodwill won him friends all around. And many have admired deeply this friendly official who anticipated one's needs and requirements almost before one could formulate them oneself."

His next assignment was to have been Public Information Officer for U.S.I.S. in Ghana but after a detour to a hospital, May to September, he will be a staff officer in Washington of the United States Information Agency.

As a newspaper editor in five cities, as Information Officer for the F.H.A. in Washington, as Public Information Officer for the U.S.I.S. in India, he has ably served the press and his country at home and abroad.

October 5, 1957

a. Gayle Waldrop
Director, College of Journalism
University of Colorado

FACSIMILE *of the "Outstanding Graduate in Journalism" Certificate awarded L. Herbert Henegan.*

JUDGE CARL R. JOHNSON *presents an NAACP life membership plaque to Mrs. Josephine Strong, president of the Clio Art Club of Kansas City, Missouri. The Clio Art Club is a woman's organization in Kansas City, Missouri, with a long record of public service.*

■ **This is the twenty-second annual summary, with paragraph reviews, for the guidance of *Crisis* readers**

Books by Negro Authors in 1957

By Arthur B. Spingarn

THIS résumé (the twenty-second annual one published in *The Crisis*), following the practice adopted in previous years, notices all books and selected pamphlets in English by Negro authors (in accordance with the United States definition of "Negro") published during 1957 that have come to the compiler's attention. It includes a few that appeared in 1956 seen too late to be included in that year's résumé. It is necessarily incomplete and, as heretofore, omits mention of works in foreign languages (except those written by natives of the United States) many of them important.

No comments are made on books that have been reviewed in *The Crisis* (other than to indicate where such reviews may be found), or on the listed pamphlets.

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN *is president of the NAACP. One of his serious interests is the collection of books by Negro authors.*

I. BOOKS

ALFORD, NEAL B.: The Invisible Road to Peace. Boston: Meador Publishing Co. 95pp $2.50

An attempt to show that religious teachings are the surest road to peace.

ATTAWAY, WILLIAM and LYLE ENGEL: Calypso Song Book. Edited and compiled by Lyle Kenyon Engel. Illustrations by William Chamnatz. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company. 64pp $2.95

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for January at page 59.

AYERS, VIVIAN: Hawk. Houston, Texas: Hawk Press. Illustrated by John Biggens. 64pp $3.00

An allegory in poetic prose, issued in an unusual and attractive format. Her second book.

BIOBAKU, SABURIO: The Egba and Their Neighbours, 1842-1872. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 128pp £1, 1s

A study of power politics in Nigeria

and the reaction of the natives to outside influences.

BOSWORTH, WILLIAM: The Long Search. A saga of the Sawgrass country. Great Barrington, Massachusetts. 303pp. $4.50

A novel portraying the triumph of goodness over evil; the scene the Florida Everglades.

BRANCH, EDWARD: The High Places. A novel. New York: Exposition Press. 114 pp. $3.00

A story of a fraternal struggle for a woman.

BREWER, J. MASON: "Aunt Dicy" Tales. Snuff dipping tales of the Texas Negro. Austin, Texas; The Author. Illustrated by John T. Briggers. 81pp $15.00

More folklore by a veteran and accomplished folklorist.

BURLEIGH, BENNY: The Saga of Two Gun Hill. New York: Comet Press Books. 44 pp $2.00

A fluent western narrative in ballad form.

CHAMBERS, LUCILLE ARCOLA: America's Tenth Man. A pictorial review of one-tenth of a nation presenting the Negroes' contribution to American life today. New York: Twayne Publishers Inc. 351 pp. $7.50.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for November 1957 at page 579.

COLES, SAMUEL B.: Preacher with a Plow. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. XI+241pp. $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1957 at page 512.

DU BOIS, W. E. B.: Black Flame, A Trilogy. Book One: The Ordeal of Mansart. New York: Mainstream Publishers. 316 pp $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for August-September 1957 at page 454.

ELLISON, RALPH: In The Living Novel, A symposium, edited by Granville Hicks. "Society, Morality and the Novel," by Ralph Ellison pp 54-92. New York: The Macmillan Company. 230pp $4.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February at page.

ENGLISH RUBYNN, M., SR.: Citizen, U.S.A. The biography of a Negro. New York: Pageant Press, Inc. 318pp $3.50

A fictionalized biography of a Negro in the South.

ENNIS, WILLIE, JR.: Poetically Speaking. New York: Exposition Press. 58pp $2.50.

A first volume of verse.

FERGUSON, CLARENCE, CLYDE, JR. with Albert P. Blaustein: Desegregation and the Law: The meaning and effect of the school segregation cases. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press. 337pp $5.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February 1958 at page.

FRANKLIN, JOHN HOPE: From Slavery to Freedom. A History of the Negro. Second edition revised and enlarged. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. XLII +639pp $7.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for April 1957 at page 249.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN: Race and Culture Contacts in the Modern World. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. XII+ 338pp $6.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June-July 1957 at page 379.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN: The Negro in the United States. New York: The

Macmillan Company. XXXIII+769 pp $6.40

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for April 1957 at page 249.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN: Black Bourgeoisie: The rise of a new middle class in the United States. Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press. 264pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for April 1957 at page 249, and for October 1957 at page 461.

GAINES, GARTRELL, J., SR.: Where Do We Stand? The Negro in the South today. New York: Vantage Press. 75pp $2.00

A plea for racial integration in the schools seen as a step toward world peace.

GLOVER, L. HORACE: Paper and Pencil. Illustrated by Doris Toby and Marie Duncan. New York: Exposition Press. 54pp $2.50

An allegory in dialogue form for very young children.

GOENS, ANNA: How God Became Real In Four Years: A spiritual experience. New York: Exposition Press. 44pp. $2.50

A vanity book without merit.

HENRIQUES, FERNANDO: Jamaica: Land of Wood and Water. London: Macgibbon and Kee. 216pp 25s

The first half of this book is a history of Jamaica and the second half is a study of contemporary Jamaican life. Dr. Henriques, a native Jamaican, is the author of *Family and Colour*, reviewed in *The Crisis* in 1954.

HIMES, CHESTER: For the Love of Imabelle. Greenwich, Connecticut: Fawcett Publications, Inc. 157pp 25¢

A stirring crime story and, like Himes' five earlier books, a brutal and violent one.

HOWARD, WILLIAM E. H.: Public Administration in Ethiopia: A study in retrospect and prospect. Groningen, Netherland: J. B. Wolters. 304pp $4.00

The compiler has not seen this book. He has been informed that it will be soon available in the United States.

HUGHES, LANGSTON: Selected Poems of Gabriela Mistral, translated and with an introduction by Langston Hughes. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press. 119pp $3.00

The first English translation of the poetry of the Chilean 1945 Noble Prize winner sensitively and sympathically rendered.

HUGHES, LANGSTON: Simple Stakes a Claim. New York: Rinehart & Company, Inc. 191pp $2.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for November 1957 at page 576.

HUNTON W. ALPHAEUS: Decision in Africa: Sources of Current Conflict. With a foreword by W. E. B. DuBois. New York: International Publishers. 255 pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1957 at page 641.

IMES, WILLIAM LLOYD: The Black Pastures. Nashville, Tennessee: Hemphill Press. 146pp $3.00

An interesting collection of sermons and essays by a vice-president of the NAACP.

JACKSON, W. WARNER: The Birth of the Martyr's Ghost. New York: Comet Press Books. 167 pp $3.00

The story of the return to civilization after the hero has been lost for many years on a desert island.

JIGGETS, J. IDA: Israel to Me: A Negro Social Worker Inside Israel. New

York: Bloch Publishing Company. 274pp $4.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for August-September 1957 at page 455.

JOHNSON, BEN (Translator): Giose Rimanelli's *Original Sin*. New York: Random House, 179pp $2.95.

A novel about a small Italian village translated from the Italian by an ex-GI now residing in Italy.

KNOX, ELLIS O.: Democracy and the District of Columbia Schools: A study of recently integrated public schools. Washington, D. C.: Judd & Dettweiler, Inc. 131pp $3.50.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1957 at page 572.

LOGAN, RAYFORD W.: The Negro in the United States: A brief history. Princeton, N. J.: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc. 191pp $1.25

Scholarly, factually accurate and comprehensive though by reason of its size compressed.

MAYFIELD, JULIAN: The Hit. A novel. New York: Vanguard Press. 212pp $3.50.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February 1958 at page

MAYS, BENJAMIN E.: Seeking to be Christian in Race Relations. New York: Friendship Press. 84pp $1.50

A revised and enlarged edition of a work first published in 1946.

MILLER, RICHARD ROSCOE: Slavery and Catholicism. Durham, N. C.: North State Publishers. 259pp $4.00

A biased and ill-considered attack on the Catholic church.

MITTELHOLZER, EDGAR: A Tale of Three Places. London: Secker, and Warberg. 347pp 18sh

The ninth novel of this gifted and prolific author, a native of British Guiana.

MONTAGUE, W. REGINALD: Ole Man Mose. A novel of the Tennessee Valley. New York: Exposition Press. 405pp $3.95

A novel built around an old-type colored man, much of it in dialect.

NAIPAUL, V. S.: The Mystic Masseur. London: Andred Deutsch. 215pp 12s 6d

The story of the growth of an Indian mystic in Trinidad by a native of that island.

NKRUMAH, KWANE: Ghana: The autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 302 pp $5.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for April 1957 at page 197.

ROWAN, CARL: Go South to Sorrow. New York: Random House. VIII+ 246pp $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June-July 1957 at page 377.

SABOURIN, CLEMENCE: Let the Righteous Speak: Travel Memories. New York: Pageant Press, Inc. 88pp $2.50

The harsh and painful experiences of a clergyman and his family while in Southern territory travelling to the North.

SAMS, JESSIE BENNET: White Mother. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. 242pp $3.95.

An inspiring account of the adoption by a white southern woman of two Negro waifs, vividly told by one of them.

SCOTT, J. IRVING E.: Getting the Most Out of High School. With introduc-

tion by William A. Yeager. New York: Oceana Publishers. 144pp $2.50.

A practical manual for students, their parents, and teachers.

SHAW, LETTY M.: Angel Mink. A novel. New York: Comet Press Books. 138pp $3.00

The second book of this author. A story set in a slum area of Pittsburgh.

SIMMONS, HERBERT A.: Corner Boy. A novel. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company. 266 pp $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1957 at page 641.

SMITH, JOE (A pseudonym): Dagmar of Green Hills. New York: Pageant Press, Inc. 124pp $2.50

An imaginary tale of world destruction through global war.

STEELE, ALGERNON ODELL: The Bible and the Human Quest. New York: Philosophical Library. 240pp $3.75

A study of the Bible by a former professor of religious education at Johnson C. Smith University.

THOMAS, ALEXANDER: Many a Night's Journey. New York. Comet Press Books. 142pp $3.50

Part autobiography, part history, and part vision by a native of St. Christopher now residing in New York City.

TOTTRESS, RICHARD E.: Heaven's Entrance Requirements for the Races. New York: Comet Press Books. 49pp $2.50

A plea for racial understanding by an Oklahoma clergyman.

TURPIN, WATERS: The Rootless. New York: Vantage Press. 340pp $3.95

The third novel of this author after a silence of eighteen years; unfortunately it does not live up to the promise of the earlier volumes.

VANDERPUIJE, NII A.: The Counterfeit Corpse. New York: Comet Press Books. 138pp $3.00

A mystery story by a Liberian now an American citizen.

VESEY, PAUL: Elfenbein Zahne (Ivory Tusks) Gedichte eines Afromerikaners. Ausgwahlet und intertragen von Janheinz Jahn. Heidelberg, Germany: Wolfgang Rothe Verlag. 47pp 5.80 r m

The original publication of this modern verse in the original and in a German translation.

WRIGHT, BEATRICE: Color Scheme. Selected poems. New York: Pageant Press, Inc. 59pp $2.50

A first volume of verse, many of which have appeared in *The Crisis*.

WRIGHT, RICHARD: Pagan Spain. New York: Harper & Brothers. 241pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for May 1957 at page 313.

WRIGHT, RICHARD: White Man, Listen! Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc. 190pp $3.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1957 at page 640.

YERBY, FRANK: Fairoaks. A novel. New York: Dial Press. 405 pp $3.95

His twelfth romance, and as usual a best seller.

PAMPHLETS

Among the pamphlets published in 1957 that have come to the attention of the compiler the following may be noted:

ALUKO, S. A.: The Problem of Self-

government for Nigeria. Ilfromcombe, England

BAKER, AUGUSTA: Books about Negro Life for Children. New York

DANQUAH, J. B.: The Doyen Speaks: Some historical speeches. Accra.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN, JR.: The Negro People on the March. New York

DU BOIS, W. E. B.: The Story of Benjamin Franklin. Vienna

GUERARD, A. L.: Welcome Addresses and Poems. Nashville, Tennessee

HILL, HERBERT: NAACP Labor Manual: A Guide to Action. New York

KHAMA, TSHEREDI: Political Changes in African Society. London

MASSEY, JAMES EARLE: An introduction to the Negro Church in the Church of God Reformation Movement. New York

NAACP Annual Report, 1956. 48th Year.

ROBINSON, JAMES H., Editor: Love of This Land. Philadelphia

SHAW, ALEXANDER P.: Race Relations as a Negro Sees It. Los Angeles, California

WESTERMAN, GEORGE W.: Carlos Antonio Mendoza: Father of Panama, Panama.

WILKINS, ROY: Integration Crisis in the South. New York

WILKINS, ROY: Deep South Crisis: New York

Sherard Studio

JACKIE ROBINSON *presents the 30 contestants in the North Carolina statewide NAACP "Mother of the Year" contest to more than 3,500 enthusiastic NAACP members, friends, and supporters in attendance at the annual freedom day celebration held in the Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh, North Carolina. The total amount raised during the contest was $2,100.*

De Facto Segregation in the Chicago Public Schools

Segregation in southern public schools has, naturally, received much more publicity than the de facto, though illegal, segregation obtaining in the public schools of large nothern urban centers. This excerpted article from a Statement made to members of the Chicago, Illinois, Board of Education in 1957 by the Chicago branch of the NAACP describes conditions in Chicago during 1957. On December 18, 1957, the Chicago branch offered remedial proposals to the Board during hearings on the tentative 1958 school budget.

AT a 1957 membership meeting of the Chicago NAACP branch those who had attended racially mixed elementary and high schools in the North were asked to raise their hands. About a third raised them. When the group was asked how many of these mixed schools were still mixed today, only one hand went up. It was that of an old lady who had attended a small school in downstate Illinois, which she said was about the same today. All those who had gone to Chicago schools said their schools were entirely or predominantly colored today. Recently a teacher, 28, was discussing the same question. She had attended Hayes Elementary and McKinley High Schools. She remembered often bringing white children home to lunch with her from Hayes and recalled a number of white friends in McKinley. Today Hayes is Negro; and McKinley, no longer a high school, also has a Negro student body.

The NAACP has never received from the Chicago Board of Education any direct answer to its request that they adopt a policy of racial integration. However, some idea of the position of the Board may be obtained from interviews reported in the *Christian Science Monitor* of March 21, 1957, and in the *Saturday*

Evening Post, July 13, 1957. In the *Monitor* article by James K. Sparkman: "Estimates vary on the number of Negro children now enrolled in all-Negro (or predominantly Negro) schools, and exact data are unavailable, since no school records are kept by race. On the basis of observation, school officials believe 'no more than half' are in all-Negro schools. Robert L. Birchman, NAACP press chairman, believes 'considerably more than half' are."

In the *Post* John Bartlow Martin writes: "The Chicago Board has declined to promote desegregation deliberately. It feels that Negro mobility is causing desegregation."

DE FACTO SEGREGATION

De facto segregation is a comparatively new expression, having come into exclusive use only three years ago when New York City took the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, to heart and decided to investigate the actual or *de facto* segregation in its own schools. Figures on legal desegregation cannot be equated with those on *de facto* segregation. If there is one white child in an otherwise Negro school the school is, or may be, legally desegregated; but it is *de facto* segregated. In the New York study *de facto* segregation was considered to exist if 90 per cent or more of a school's population consisted of Negroes and Puerto Ricans, on the one hand, or of continental whites, on the other.

Legal segregation is by definition complete, or 100 per cent. In desegregation reports thus far no attempt has been made to measure the degree of *de facto* segregation remaining. The term *integration* is also used in its legal sense as the absence of legally enforced segregation. We cannot yet compare the degree of *de facto* segregation, either in housing or in schools, built up under legally segregated and legally unsegregated systems because of the absence of comparable statistics.

The Board has contended that *de facto* segregation of Negroes is comparable to the *de facto* segregation of various nationality groups. But the trend in the *de facto* segregation of Negroes is not analogous to that of nationality groups. In fact, it is just the opposite.

The nationality groups naturally stayed together at first because of language ties and common background but as time went on they scattered. Few or slight outward pressures hemmed them in. No riots ensued when a Polish, Irish, or German American moved into a new neighborhood. Today there are no *de facto* segregated high schools of nationality groups in the sense that any high school contains 75 per cent or more of students with any one nationality background. The only *de facto* segregated high schools are those of Negroes and of Jews.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Of 355 elementary schools listed in the 1956 School Directory, 32, or 9 per cent, are mixed racially; 250, or 70 per cent, are predominantly white (90 per cent or more non-Negro pupils); 73, or 21 per cent, predominantly Negro (90 per cent or more Negro pupils). In other words, we estimate that 91 per cent of the Chicago elementary schools were *de facto* segregated in the spring semester of 1957.

The 14,673 Negro pupils in the 32 mixed schools constitute 12 per cent of the estimated total number, 117,582, of Negro public elementary school pupils.

There are an estimated 1002, less than 1 per cent of the total, Negro pupils in predominantly white schools. Thus 87 per cent of the Negro elementary school children were in predominantly Negro schools in the spring of 1957.

The number of pupils, Negro and non-Negro, in the 32 mixed schools was 31,236 or 10 per cent of the total enrollment of 322,864 elementary school pupils. In other words, 90 per cent of Chicago public elementary school pupils attended *de facto* segregated schools. If other minorities were grouped with Negroes the degree of segregation would, of course, be higher.

Is Negro mobility desegregating the schools, as the spokesman of the Chicago Board of Education avers? In housing, all experience and studies show plainly that as the Negro moves he merely extends the Negro ghetto; unlike the trend in the nationality groups, no help can be expected from Negro mobility as such.

The school conditions also show little promise. The average pupil population of the predominantly white elementary schools is 669; of the mixed schools 947; and of the predominantly Negro schools, 1,275. Six, or 19 per cent, of the mixed schools were on double shift in February, 1957, as compared with 2 per cent of the white schools. In the mixed schools the situation is less favorable than in the predominantly white schools, but more favorable than in 73 predominantly Negro Schools. Negroes thus have a motive to move into the mixed schools, whites to move out.

Because the Chicago Board of Education fails to maintain equality of educational opportunity in the Negro and mixed schools, the school itself becomes an important contributing factor to the flight of whites from a transition neighborhood. Dissatisfied with their own mixed school, the whites look a few blocks farther to the Negro ghetto nearest them and picture their children on double shift until high school. They move. The Negro parents who have no money left to move a second time try to enter their children in the parochial schools.

QUALITY OF INSTRUCTION

In cost and quality of instruction, school time, districting and choice of sites, the Chicago Board of Education maintains in practice what amounts to a racially discriminatory policy. This is in great contrast to the carefully planned, favorable atmosphere in which legal desegregation has taken place in such cities as St. Louis, Missouri, Washington, D.C., and Louisville, Ky. In Chicago such desegregation as occurs temporarily when Negroes move into new areas proceeds under the maximum disadvantages. No one who has watched the departure of the last white children in a matter of weeks from a transition school; who has witnessed the angry defiance of the Negro children declaring they are glad to see them leave; who has heard the sorrowful acknowledgment of the Negro parents who understand what their leaving means, but

who nevertheless want that extra seat for the crowded school; who has experienced the embarrassment of the white parents who declare that they are only moving because they cannot deprive their child of adequate schooling—no person who has been through all this will have any doubt that transition is the opposite rather than the equivalent of integration.

Negro and mixed schools also get a disproportionate number of inexperienced teachers, a condition which was called to the attention of the Chicago Board of Education in a study presented to them at the School Budget Hearing of December, 1956. This situation was implicitly acknowledged by the General Superintendent of Schools in Report #64264 presented to the Board of Education on April 10, 1957: "The General Superintendent of Schools reports that it is desirable to have beginning teachers with limited experience assigned to schools throughout the city rather than concentrated in a few."

Although Negro pupils are only a little more than one-third of the total elementary school population, 81 per cent of those affected by double shift are Negro. It is the impression of the Chicago branch that this disproportionate share of lost school-time has been borne by Negro children through the years. In fact, it is a nice point whether the school time lost to Negro child is not almost as great in Chicago as it is in Mississippi.

There were 22,462 children on double shift in February, 1957, according to Board of Education figures. This figure should be divided in half. With 11,231 provided for elsewhere the other half could remain a full day in existing schools.

"DOUBLE SHIFT"

A few thousand of those on double shift might have been transported by bus to the schools whose class loads are below the city average or which have vacant rooms. In the *Christian Science Monitor* article of March 21, 1957, an objection is raised to the use of buses: " 'State law does not permit Chicago to haul nonhandicapped children to school, if they are within walking distance of a school,' Dr. Rogers replied to an NAACP suggestion that bus service to distant, less crowded schools be provided for Negro children."

We cannot understand how this law could apply. The children are not within walking distance of a school in which they can have a full day's schooling. If the schools on double shift were redistricted to suit their capacity there would be children who would not be within walking distance of a school to which they could be admitted. They would have to be attached for a time to a distant school which had room for them.

A third method of avoiding double shift, which would actually save the city money, involves the consistent use of districting to utilize existing facilities. The following is quoted from testimony offered in support of House Bill #474 during the 1957 session of the Illinois legislature.

There is evidence that school officials have been selecting school boundaries which resulted in:

1. Maximum racial segregation
2. Under-utilization of buildings in certain white areas
3. Over-utilization of buildings in

certain Negro areas

4. Disadvantaged conditions for Negro children

For example:

In a Negro area, west of Kedzie, on the north side of Cermak Road, there has been a steady increase in enrollment of predominantly Negro elementary schools. In this area, the schools are characterized by over-crowding; five out of eight schools average over 2,000 pupils; a large percentage of the pupils attend double shift schools.

In a white area, west of Kedzie, on the south side of Cermak Road, there has been a steady decrease in the enrollment in the predominantly white elementary schools; no school has an enrollment over 700; the children enjoy the benefits of a full day in school. In addition, it is reported that some schools have vacant classrooms.

In the Hyde Park area two elementary schools, one white and one mixed, are underpopulated and have vacant classrooms: Harte, 1556 E. 56th St., and Ray, 5631 S. Kimbark Av. Kozminski, a predominantly Negro elementary school, 936 E. 54th St., just west of Ray and Harte, is overcrowded. The Board of Education has rented space at the K.A.M. Temple to relieve the overcrowding at Kozminski instead of redistricting the area for maximum utilization of school buildings. It is to be noted that in the area four blocks south of Ray and Harte, children are enrolled in Scott, 64th and Blackstone, a predominantly Negro elementary school with a double session program.

AVOIDING DOUBLE SHIFT

A fourth method to avoid double shift is the prompt renting or buying of buildings which can be made to serve as school buildings. For example, Bryant Elementary School, 1355 S. Kedvale Av., District 7, on the west side of Chicago near the city limits, had 1621 pupils in 38 classes on double shift in February, 1957. In other words, 811 in 19 classes should have been placed elsewhere to avoid double shift. In 1955, a Hebrew synagogue, B'Nai Reuben, which it is estimated could be remodeled to hold 900 pupils was called to the attention of the Board of Education by citizens' groups in the area. It could accommodate five classes in five rooms without extensive remodeling. It could be either bought or rented. The Board of Education considered the price too high. A Lutheran school building at 13th and Harding was also suggested to the Board. This has eight rooms. It is not known what objection was found to the use of this building.

After a time these same places would be bought by the Board, but only after they were no longer adequate to take care of the load. All of the schools in the area, except one newly created, either are, or have been, and most still are on double shift. This condition has been an important factor in contributing to the racial segregation of the area.

It is agreed by the Board of Education that small or medium-sized elementary schools are desirable. But if the children are Jewish or Negro, apparently some other factor than their best good enters into Board planning. Instead of changing the district to fit the number of children who can be accomodated in the school and building a new school for the others, the Board builds an addition; then another addition, or sometimes plans a large school at the outset until monstrosities are reached.

This districting for large schools

has the effect of adding to segregation.

ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOLS

Of 35 academic high schools in Chicago, 25, or 71 per cent, are predominantly Negro or predominantly non-Negro. If the number of pupils included are considered, the percentage is about the same. In other words, 7 out of every 10 Chicago high-school students attend *de facto* segregated high schools in the sense that 90 per cent or more of the students in these schools are Negro or non-Negro.

While some of the elementary schools are *de facto* Negro because of housing, none of the high schools is. Some of the white high schools on the northwest side of the city are homogeneous because of housing, but the Negro ghetto is not large enough to require a segregated Negro high school. In fact, there seems to be a tendency to make or keep the Negro high schools small and to send nearby whites long distances or to attach branches to white schools instead of nearby Negro schools. Thus Holden branch high school, 1104 W. 31st St., was first a branch of distant Englewood High School when that was predominantly white and is now a branch of still more distant Kelly. It is nearer to Phillips, 244 E. Pershing Rd. than to either Englewood, 6201 S. Stewart Av., or Kelly, 4136 S. California Av.

DuSable High School, 4934 S. Wabash Av., was built and districted to be Negro at a time when there were white schools east, west and south of it.

Englewood High School still has four white feeder elementary schools: Graham, 4436 S. Union Av.; Sherman, 5116 S. Morgan St.; Dewey, 5415 S. Union Av.; Holmes, 5525 S. Morgan St. There are said to be three white students in Englewood. Probably a check on Gage Park, Kelly, Lindblom, and Harper would reveal that not all of the white students failing to appear at Englewood are in Tilden or in parochial or other private schools.

Carver High School, 801 E. 133rd Pl., with 506 students, the smallest high school in Chicago, was deliberately built within the Altgeld Gardens Housing Project although the undesirable character of such low income homogeneous grouping is well known. The white projects of Trumball Park, Bridgeport, Julia Lathrop and Lawndale Homes enjoy both elementary and high schools in common with the surrounding communities. No other high school in the city draws its students from a public housing project. Had standard practice been followed the Curtis branch of Fenger would have been established at the time Altgeld Gardens was built, and Carver Elementary School would have been districted to it.

PLANNED SEGREGATION

The small white elementary school of Riverdale, a branch of Scanlan, 13233 S. Prairie Av., is apparently districted as a feeder school to Carver. No graduate of Riverdale has ever attended Carver, however, and students from Riverdale district have been found in Fenger and in the Curtis branch of Fenger. Thus Carver is an example of racial segregation 99 per cent planned and 1 per cent due to boundary violation.

About 40 per cent of all Negro students in 35 academic high schools are estimated to be in the four *de facto* segregated high schools just discussed—Phillips, DuSable, Englewood and Carver. Nor is the size of the Negro housing ghetto a determining factor in the *de facto* segregated high schools.

Incidentally, Chicago has three *de facto* segregated Jewish high schools: Von Steuben in District 1, Sullivan in District 2, and South Shore in District 16.

Besides the segregated high schools there are ten racially mixed high schools. Hyde Park High School, 6220 Stony Island Av., with 2773 students, is estimated to be about 70 per cent Negro. Most of the other students are Jewish, Japanese or from other minority group. This high school has a better chance than most of the other mixed high schools to achieve integration because the community did try to prepare for it. Hirsch, 7740 S. Ingleside Ave., 1534 students, estimated to be 20 per cent Negro, has too small a percentage of Negroes to predict either transition or continued mixture. Parker, 6800 S. Stewart Av., 1561 students, is estimated to be about 50 per cent Negro. The housing in the area is changing rapidly to Negro occupancy with no sign of an organized attempt such as Hyde Park's to stem the flight of whites. The probability is transition in Parker.

TWO SCHOOLS IN ONE

Morgan Park High School, 1744 W. Pryor Av., 1853 students, is estimated to be about 40 per cent Negro. The number of Negroes has been increasing gradually over the years. It is said that the atmosphere is that of two schools, one Negro and one white, housed in the same building and taught by the same white teachers. A small number of the Negro students come from two recently mixed elementary schools in one of which some of the white students are said to be going out of their district to a nearby white public school. Most of the Negro students come from over-size, crowded Shoop and its branch.

To turn to the five north and west side mixed high schools, Waller, 2039 N. Orchard St., 1424 students, is estimated to be about 20 per cent Negro now that its former students from south of Division Street have been assigned to Wells. Except from Schiller, which is all Negro, the Negro students come to Waller from mixed elementary schools some of which might be considered integrated. The atmosphere of the high school itself is good; but the absence of Negro teachers in spite of efforts to transfer there is a negative aspect.

DENIAL OF DIFFERENCE

Wells High School at 936 N. Ashland Av., with 1739 students, presents our denial-of-differences Chicago policy at its worst. This school is estimated to be about 30 per cent Negro. Some years ago Near North Side students from schools south of Division Street—the ones practically affected were mostly Negro—who had formerly gone to Waller High School were suddenly sent west to Wells. Riots ensued and numerous glaring instances of teacher hostility and prejudice occurred. Many experi-

(*Continued on page* 126)

Cecil Layne

MEMBERS *and friends of Adelphic Union Lodge No. 4 gathered at the Savoy Ballroom in New York City last December when officials of the Lodge received their NAACP life membership plaque. Pictured (from L) are Thomas Walker, Dr. C. Griffin, Marion Stewart of the NAACP, Herman Hatcher, Desmond Taylor, and Murray Wilerson.*

Cecil Layne

RUSSEL LASLEY *(center), vice-president United Packinghouse Workers, receives NAACP life membership plaque for the union from Kivie Kaplan of Boston, Massachusetts, co-chairman of the Association's life membership committee. Ralph Holstein, union president, looks on. Presentation was made at annual NAACP dinner held at the Belmont Plaza Hotel in New York City.*

IF YOU BELIEVE THIS:

"As we face a ruthless and skillful adversary bent upon destroying our way of life, we must educate, train and utilize every ounce of manpower and every brain and skill we possess. It is axiomatic that the segregated school system does not provide that equality of opportunity demanded by our Constitution, or, now, urgently required by national security."

Extract from a speech by Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, indicating the effects of segregation on America's national security.

THEN YOU SHOULD JOIN THE

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Editorials

NAACP VINDICATED

THE history-making decision of a special three-judge court, sitting in Richmond, ruling that three of Virginia's anti-NAACP laws are unconstitutional is good news. Judge Morris A. Soper, labeled the laws "onerous," and declared, in the majority opinion: "The right of access to the court is one of the greatest safeguards of the liberties of the people, and its denial or undue restriction is a violation of the due process clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments."

Two of the laws required the Association to disclose membership lists, reveal monies collected, and to register with the State. The third law was designed to prevent the NAACP from taking court cases for Negro plaintiffs, especially in public school integration cases. The three laws were part of a seven-statute package passed by an extra session of the Virginia General Assembly in September, 1956. Virginia, along the with several other Deep South states, is a foe of the United States Supreme Court ruling on integration in public schools and has done everything possible to prevent integration in the State. There are still no integrated public schools in Virginia despite the willingness of several school districts to integrate.

IF these three laws had been allowed to stand, it would have been impossible for the Association to do business in Virginia or for aggrieved Negro citizens to have received NAACP help for recourse to the courts. It is the long experience of the NAACP in the courts and its success in vindicating the Negro's constitutional rights that now makes it feared and hated in the South. Therefore, anti-NAACP Southerners have hit upon the strategy of using barratry (the offense of stirring up legal suits) and revealed NAACP membership lists. Successful use of barratry against the Association would make legal attacks on public school segregation virtually impossible; the revealed membership lists would serve for purposes of intimidation.

Now it becomes practically a certainty, in light of the decision of Judges Soper and Hoffman, that similar statutes in other states will be declared unconstitutional.

ANOTHER SILLY LAW

VIRGINIA, no doubt anticipating eventual defeat in her struggle to keep her public schools segregated, has hit upon the silly idea of enacting an "anti-troop law." The bill was sponsored by Senator Earl Fitzpatrick and a majority of members of the Virginia General Assembly and introduced in the legislature on January 23. Purpose of the bill, according to its sponsors, is to "assure the people of Virginia there will be no occurrence such as took

place in Little Rock, Arkansas." If the bill becomes law, it would close automatically any school policed by federal authorities.

What the Virginia legislators seem to forget is that the Little Rock "occurrence" was a Faubus-manufactured crisis designed to thwart a federal court order. Governor Faubus did not win a great victory, but, because of his bizarre gyrations, actually helped integration. He made President Eisenhower establish a precedent by sending in federal troops to enforce a court integration order. We suggest that the Virginia Solons reflect before they enact more beef-witted anti-integration legislation.

BAHAMA STRIKE

THE real causes of the general strike in the Bahamas, which started in January, are much deeper than the taxi dispute which was the ostensible cause. The taxi dispute started last November when a white-owned bus company was given exclusive franchise to operate between Nassau, the capital, and the airport. This was a severe blow to the independent taxi drivers whose livelihood comes almost entirely from tourist dollars.

They struck in protest, and then some seven thousand Negro workers walked off their jobs in a sympathy strike. Actually it is a protest strike against local jim crow and political control of the islands by a small group of wealthy merchant families known locally as the "Bay Street Buccaneers."

ALTHOUGH there is no legal segregation, the Bahamas, nevertheless, have a strict color bar. Negro Bahamians are barred from the leading hotels, bars, beaches, and jobs. Politically the Negroes are a cipher because only property owners can vote for members of the Representative Assembly, and the latter can qualify for more than one vote. When the Negroes found themselves being elbowed out of one of the few remaining lucrative occupations open to them, driving tourists to and from the airport, this was the last straw.

As we go to press, the strike is completely effective, bringing the tourist industry, the island's only source of revenue, to a complete halt. Whether the strikers' demands are satisfied or not, their action has served notice on the "Bay Street Buccaneers" that Bahamian Negroes are tired of white domination and second-class citizenship. Strike leader Randol Fawkes says: "If we don't get our rights we will stay out till kingdom come."

NEWS ITEM

A NEW version of the Bible has appeared in Capetown, South Africa. Chapter I, verse 5, of the Song of Solomon, which reads: "I am black but comely. . . ." has been changed in Afrikaans to read: "I am comely, and burnt brown by the sun. . . ."

Looking and Listening . . .

"RACE AND THE SCHOOLS"

THE present plan of integration in the schools of Manhattan, New York City, has been worked out with complete disregard of the effect it would have upon the learning process and the orderly administration of the school system, according to Agnes E. Meyer writing in the January, 1958, issue of *The Atlantic* magazine.

In an article entitled, "Race and the Schools: A Crisis North and South," the author points out that "the racial situation is complicated in the borough of Manhattan by the fact that 34.5 per cent of its school children are Negroes, 32 per cent Puerto Rican, and 33.5 per cent others, most of them white."

The Subcommission on Zoning suggests that every high school in Manhattan should be one-third Negro, one-third Puerto Rican, and one-third white. As more Negroes and Puerto Ricans are pouring into New York every month, both groups would soon predominate over whites in every school.

"The schools in Harlem, where the majority of Negroes and Puerto Ricans live, would have empty desks unless white children from distant areas were transported to them," says Mrs. Meyer. "Not only would free bus transportation become an excessive economic burden, absorbing funds sorely needed for educational purposes; this merry-go-round of pupil assignment would create administrative havoc and the business of learning would become secondary to the use of schools as social laboratories. A school district must be a natural neighborhood if the educational process is to reach the child's home."

"If Negro children are granted the right to go to any school of their choice, the same right must be allowed white children," states Mrs. Meyer.

The Commission on Integration suggests that teachers be zoned. That is they are "to teach where needed."

"This means they can be forced to accept positions in difficult or problem schools," Mrs. Meyer warns. "It gives principals the means to rid himself of a teacher he happens to dislike." The New York Teachers Guild reports that several principals have made use of this coercive power.

The article urges "that political leaders of the Northern Negro should make every effort to keep the desegregation problem out of politics. If they use their political power to overaccelerate desegregation regardless of the effect upon the schools, they will injure their cause and hamper the education of their own children as well as that of the whites."

Moderation which is so essential in the North is even more essential in

United Press

FIVE *of these seven Negro students presented application blanks for admission to the University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, on January 16. But the all-white institution refused to accept them.*

the South, Mrs. Meyers claims:

Even if the question were not heavily laden with emotional overtones. it would tax the imagination of the wisest school administrator to work out a successful plan of integration for rural counties along the Atlantic seaboard, or in the Mississippi delta where the Negro population often exceeds that of the whites by a ratio of three or four to one. Moreover in Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana the education of the Negro has been so shamefully neglected in many rural areas for generations that new teaching methods must be devised before these backward Negro children can receive the kind of education they need without sacrificing the progress of the small minority of white children. . . .

Can it be done? Can we absorb millions of Negro children, many of them retarded, into our schools and at the same time improve the educational process for both races? Only if the American conscience is aroused and responds to the enormity of the problem. Large amounts of money will be needed by the states and communities to make

a success of integration: We shall need more classrooms, smaller classes wherever possible, better school equipment, health programs, and auxiliary services, more and better-trained teachers, and psychiatric consultants and guidance experts aware of the stresses and strains to which the children, their parents, and the teachers themselves are exposed, especially during the transaction period. . . .

Agnes Meyer is the wife of the owner of the Washington Post. She is prominently known for her work in bettering race relations.

"NEGRO IN AMERICA"

NEAR the close of his article, "The Negro in America," Arnold M. Rose (*Commentary*, December, 1957) writes:

The Negroes of the United States have been a subjugated people, and their behavior and living standards show the marks of oppression. It is impossible to tell precisely what they would accomplish if they had the same opportunities and liberties that other Americans have. Significant progress toward equality only began after 1942, and already there is a marked improvement in living standards and behavior patterns among a considerable number of Negroes. It still remains true that Negroes are conscious of themselves first as Negroes and then as Americans: as [John Hope] Franklin puts it, the main question for Negroes today is not whether the world will be destroyed by

AMERICAN *concert pianist Philippa Schuyler chats with the Right Reverend Joseph Kiwanuka, Bishop of Masaka, Uganda, during her current concert tour of major African countries.*

United Press

PICKETS *gather outside a closed movie theater advertising an American movie in Nassau, Bahamas, on January 15 during a general strike which has paralyzed business and shut off tourist trade.*

the atomic bomb, but whether their homes will be destroyed by a bomb thrown by their white neighbors. Nevertheless Negroes *are* Americans—indeed they are ultra-American, as Frazier somewhat disgustedly points out, in considering some of the foibles of American culture—and they ask nothing more nor less than equal treatment and acceptance as Americans.

The economic, political, and legal changes since 1942 are rapidly insuring equal treatment. But full acceptance awaits the clearing away of the rubble of mythology. . . .

NEGROES AND JEWS

NEGROES in both the North and South—despite past tensions and the threat of future ones—have a "new, more positive appreciation" of Jews in general, and particularly

of the role played by American Jews in common efforts for better human relations, according to two leading Negro authorities.

James H. Robinson and Kenneth B. Clark, writing in the December issue of the *ADL Bulletin*, published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, say that southern Negroes "are not permitting themselves the luxury or the diversion of anti-semitism" in their present struggles. Both men agree that southern Negroes generally understand that the southern Jew, in the desegregation crisis, is placed in a delicate position in his community and is exposed to "subtle pressures and threats of the more vocal, aggressive segregationist groups."

Dr. Clark, associate professor of psychology at the College of the City of New York and director of research at the Northside Center for Child Development, New York City, finds that Negro-Jewish relationships are now in a stage of "positive transition."

"The most obvious forms of verbal anti-semitism among Negroes, common fifteen years ago, seem to have been substantially ameliorated. Today, there seems to be less venom associated with such phrases as 'Jewish landlord,' a term which is almost part of the Negro's folk language.

"PROBABLY the general progress of the Negro in recent years has reduced some of his random hostility which once had taken anti-semitism as a form of expression," he adds.

Dr. Clark says that the relationship between Jews and Negroes is "in many ways more complex, if not more subtle, in the North than in the South." Like Dr. Robinson he notes that "Jewish property owners—with few exceptions— seem no more willing to jeopardize their investment or the status appeal of their properties by renting to Negroes." He concludes that "personal status needs and conformity pressures—as they operate to perpetuate the racial status quo—appear no less imperative for Jews than for other Americans."

"Negroes seem to be more sensitive to racial insults and injustices when the source is Jewish," Dr. Clark says. "In general, they seem to expect more from Jews than from other whites. This in itself is evidence of the positive change in postwar attitudes toward Jews."

Jews themselves "have contributed to the positive change by the involvement of some Jewish organizations in the struggle for human rights for all, the contributions of Jewish philanthropists to Negro organizations and causes, and by the effectiveness of Jews, as individuals and in organizations, in helping to educate the American public on the general dangers inherent in racism," Dr. Clark finds.

Dr. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master and director of the Morningside Community Center in Harlem, warns that it is likely that "tensions in race relations in America will become worse before they become better." Noting that Negro anti-semitism differs from most other types since it is based upon suspicion, not hate, he says that "the possibilities of conflict between Negroes and Jews will become potentially greater as the non-white ex-

ceeds the white population in the urban center of the east and north central states.

HE ALSO found "intensified feeling against Jews" in the North stemming from the problem of segregated housing, "the basic and crucial area of all racial problems."

"There is increased feeling of bitterness over the fact that Jews in better neighborhoods and suburban areas are often as hostile as other white when Negroes attempt to move into a community. On the other hand, this feeling is almost always accompanied by an expression of gratitude that more support, however small, for integrated housing comes from Jews than from Gentiles," he said.

In his six-week tour of the United States to determine Negro attitudes toward Jews, Dr. Robinson found that:

Attitudes on the leadership level were almost always more forcefully positive than those on the student, white collar and labor level. Somewhat more negative attitudes were encountered among workers and domestics and among the housewives in segregated residential areas where there are many small shops owned by Jewish merchants. However, laborers who were members of trade unions had more positive attitudes than unorganized laborers — an indication that the former have constructive and mutally supporting contacts with Jews in the labor movement while the latter do not. Professionals and white collar workers, on the whole, voiced greater feelings of resentment against Jews than any other segment of the Negro population. There are probably two reasons for this: at this level, there is the greatest competition between the two groups; and each not only feels threatended by the other, but Negroes believe that Jews, as a cohesive group, are against them.

Dr. Robinson concludes that "there is ample evidence—consisting in part of the dignity, resourcefulness and wisdom with which Negroes have faced tensions and violence in Little Rock, Chicago, Levittown and elsewhere—that Negroes will not easily be swept into the vortex of hate and prejudice against Jews."

FIRST NEGRO

THE American Public Health Association has elected Dr. J. H. Barnhill of Raleigh, North Carolina, to membership, making him the first Negro to be so recognized.

The American Public Health Association is not only a society of professional persons organized to further their collective interests and advance public health in our hemisphere, it is also a service agency concerned with the individual standing of each member.

Dr. Barnhill, native and present resident of Hickory, N. C., is a 1924 graduate of Howard University College of Dentistry. His postgraduate work was done at Forsythe Dental Infirmary, Boston, Mass., and Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Barnhill has been in the Dental Department, State Department of Health Office in Raleigh, N. C., since 1936 as Social and Dental Investigator; State School Dentist, Senior Public Health Dentist, and now holds the office of Principal Public Health Dentist.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

49th ANNUAL MEETING

NOT only were there notable civil-rights gains during 1957, but there was also increased financial support of the NAACP's campaign to end racial discrimination and segregation, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the Association, declared at the 49th annual meeting of the NAACP on January 6 in New York City.

Cited as top achievements in civil rights were the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first such measure passed by Congress in 82 years, and the dispatch of federal troops to Little Rock to prevent interference with a federal court school desegregation order.

Despite stepped-up efforts to cripple or ban the NAACP in certain southern states, the Association's total income for general operating and special reserve funds reached an all-time peak of $962,838.88 for the period January 1 through December 20, 1957, Mr. Wilkins asserted.

SPINGARN PRESIDES

The meeting, attended by members and officers of the Association from all sections of the country, was presided over by Arthur B. Spingarn, New York attorney, and the Association's longtime president. Reports on the year's activities were submitted not only by Mr. Wilkins but also other staff members heading departments.

The appointment of three Southerners to the new six-man Civil Rights Commission is "a circumstance which need not be fatal to meaningful accomplishment, but which is understandably cause for uneasiness in light of the widespread defensive and defiant public opinion in the southern states," the NAACP leader asserted.

"If the South uses this representation," he continued, "to delay action, to gloss over conditions, to ignore known evils, to censor reports, to restrict investigations, and to secure either a whitewash of its region or force the presentment of a soft indictment, the ideals of the nation will have been betrayed at a time when America sorely requires their re-affirmation."

SHOWDOWN FORCED

In the long run, Mr. Wilkins said, "history may reveal that Gov. Orval

Cecil Layne

FORMER *Senator Herbert H. Lehman congratulates Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, Arkansas, on her re-election to the NAACP board of directors. Mrs. Bates is president of the Arkansas State NAACP. Mr. Lehman is a member of the NAACP board of directors. The scene is the NAACP's annual meeting held on January 6 in New York City.*

E. Faubus [of Arkansas] served the cause of desegregation better than he intended, for his action forced a showdown on federal versus state authority in the matter of federal court orders. The ghost of the interposition doctrine, resurrected by certain demagogic segregationist leaders, was laid at Little Rock."

In his report to the membership, Mr. Wilkins paid tribute to the courage of the nine Negro children enrolled in Central High School in Little Rock and to the leadership of Mrs. L. C. Bates, the Association's Arkansas state president. Also to Jackie Robinson, chairman of the NAACP 1957 Freedom Fund drive and of the successful $100-a-couple dinner in New York City

Cecil Layne

MRS. L. C. GRAHAM *of Burlington, North Carolina, presents a $2,000 check to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, at the Association's annual dinner in the Belmont Plaza Hotel in New York City on January 5. The check was from the North Carolina State NAACP for the Association's fight for freedom campaign. Branch secretary Gloster Current stands at Mr. Wilkin's left.*

Cecil Layne

JAMES JOSEY *(R), retiring president of the Staten Island, N. Y., branch, presents a check in the amount of $581.97 for the NAACP's fight for freedom fund campaign to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. Presentation was made at the Association's annual dinner on January 5 at the Belmont Plaza Hotel in New York City.*

on November 22, and to Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist, and co-chairman of the Association's life membership drive which accounted for $181,891.97 of the year's special funds held in reserve.

The continued assault upon the NAACP in certain southern states, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "not only has convinced non-southerners that the South will go to any desperate length to crush the effort of Negro citizens to secure their rights, but it has fired NAACP members and friends to increase their financial support substantially."

INCREASED INCOME

Income into the general operating fund through December 20, he reported amounted to $716,174.78 as compared with $682,906.91 for the same period in 1956. However, expenditures chargeable to the operating fund amounted to $756,499.70, some $50,000 of which was used to defend the Association in courts in the South and to maintain some southern projects as a result of campaigns of reprisal against civil rights advocates.

The grand total of income, including the operating fund as well as special reserve funds, amounted to $962,838.88 as compared with $787,-146.91 for the same period of 1956. This increased income, Mr. Wilkins asserted, "is evidence that the people have confidence in the NAACP in its 48 years of service in the cause of equality and freedom, in its program, its structure and personnel, and in the way it fights the battle for first-class citizenship."

Other staff members submitting reports to the annual meeting included Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Robert L. Carter, general counsel; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; Madison S. Jones, special assistant for housing; James W. Ivy, editor, *The Crisis*, the Association's monthly organ; Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., church secretary; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

HIGHLIGHTS IN REPORTS

THE ASSOCIATION now has a total of 860 fully-paid $500 life memberships, with the expectation that the number will pass 1,000 during the early part of 1958.

In addition, 19 young persons under 13 years of age have been enrolled as junior life members at $100. The junior life membership is the Association's newest membership classification, having been authorized last June. Also, 3,943 persons have made partial payments on life memberships. Payment may be made in installments of $50 or $100 annually.

The life membership campaign is sponsored by a committee jointly headed by Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist; and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta. Assigned to work with the committee is Marion Stewart of the national office staff. In the three-month period ending November 30, 115 life members were enrolled.

Cecil Layne

CHARLES A. MCLEAN *(L, standing), NAACP field secretary in North Carolina, presents a $500 check for an NAACP life membership for the Emancipation Association of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, to Kivie Kaplan, co-chairman of the Assocation's life membership committee. Presentation was made at annual NAACP dinner on January 5 in New York City.*

CLARENCE MITCHELL, head of the NAACP Washington bureau, reported:

"Our activities included unsuccessful efforts to secure an anti-segregation amendment to the federal aid to school construction bill, a change in the Senate cloture rule to permit limitation of debate, and an amendment to prohibit the use of federal funds to build segregated hospitals. Further, the bureau was in contact with federal agencies and departments in Washington on issues involving racial discrimination and segregation."

ROBERT L. CARTER, NAACP general counsel, reported that the Association "must face and fight a series of legal maneuvers designed to so occupy the time of our lawyers that they will be unable to push ahead on the segregation front."

"But push ahead we must," his report asserted. "While much of the time and energy of our local units must be engaged in registration and voting campaigns implementing the Civil Rights Act, we must not pause in our effort to remove all vestiges of segregation and discrimination in our local communities. Each day's delay in the removal of color discrimination is a menace to the public welfare, and the potential capacity of some Negro youth for service is thereby lessened or destroyed."

GLOSTER B. CURRENT, director of branches, paid tribute to the "heroic efforts on the part of the NAACP leadership in Arkansas, Georgia, Texas, and several other states," where repressive measures were instituted against local and state officers of the NAACP.

These leaders, Mr. Current said, endured threats, violence and arrests because of their efforts to achieve school desegregation and to secure other civil rights for Negroes. Confronted with this assault upon the NAACP, these officers "demonstrated the sacrificial effort required by the Association's leaders in the milieu of mounting pressures by those who would retain the status quo at any cost."

HERBERT HILL, NAACP labor secretary, reported to the Association's 49th annual meeting that during 1957 his department placed "major emphasis upon programs to make possible the full realization of the individual Negro's talents and abilities in terms of industrial and technical skills and to eliminate all the restrictions and limitations that prevent Negro wage earners from becoming highly skilled workers in the American economy."

Activity in this field, he said, was of "a dual nature—first, to develop an orientation within the Negro community for industrial and technical skills and, secondly, to eliminate the discriminatory practices in the operation of apprentice and other training programs."

The NAACP labor secretary cited among "tangible results of this work," the admission of Negroes into the International Business Machines' training program in Lexington, Ky.; enrollment of Negroes in the pre-production training program at the Boeing Aircraft plant in Wichita, Kans.; the testing of Negroes for admission to the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation (Marietta, Ga.); the apprenticeship program being conducted jointly by the company and the International Association of Machinists; and the entrance of Negro apprentices in the electrical manufacturing industry in New Jersey.

MADISON JONES, special consultant for housing, charged that through urban renewal and redevelopment programs, federal funds are being used in certain southern communities "to put an end to such housing integration as already exists."

Mr. Jones further charged that the federally-aided program "is being used as a device to set up new areas of racial containment. It is apparent

that this is being done to circumvent integration of public schools." He cited, as examples, the urban renewal programs in Gadsden and Eufaula, Ala., which were approved over NAACP objections.

The major activity of the housing department during 1957, Mr. Jones reported, was in the area of city planning which "poses critical problems for minority groups. Planning and renewal in accordance with NAACP policy are the keys to the future integrated community."

FOLLOWING his appointment as NAACP church secretary in July, 1957, the Rev. Mr. Edward J. Odom, Jr., has initiated a "Churches for Freedom" program for the purpose "of coordinating the social action, religious education, spiritual and financial emphasis of the department [Church] at the local level."

The goals of this project, Mr. Odom pointed out in his report to the 49th annual NAACP meeting, include development of church participation in NAACP sponsored registration and voting campaigns; establishment of "lines of communication between Negro and white church groups"; efforts "to bring moral and spiritual dimensions into the question of full citizenship rights"; and enlistment of local church groups in the NAACP life membership campaign.

JAMES W. IVY, editor of *The Crisis*, official organ of the NAACP, reported a slight drop in the circulation of the magazine. The circulation was 62,000 in 1957 as compared with 64,350 in 1956.

As in previous years, Mr. Ivy said, the publication was circulated in all 48 states, the District of Columbia and 23 foreign countries.

Henry Lee Moon, the Association's director of public relations, reported that public interest in the program and activities of the NAACP continued during 1957 at a high level. He cited publication of numerous magazine and newspaper articles on the work and personnel of the Association. Also he noted radio and television programs which covered NAACP activities.

ENLISTMENT FOR LIFE IN THE NAACP

An opportunity to enlist for life in a crusade for human rights awaits the person who becomes a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

What the Branches Are Doing

Connecticut: Mildred Childs, 16, was named "MISS NAACP" in the third annual beauty contest of the BRIDGEPORT-STRATFORD branch given for the benefit of the fight for freedom fund. Geraldine Sells, 18, was second; and Samantha McGhee, 18, was third.

District of Columbia: Eugene Davidson, president of the DISTRICT branch, in an address on "The State of the Nation's Capital," says that analysis shows that during the past five years Washington has made great progress in the elimination of discrimination and segregation. These years witnessed the desegregation of public schools, centers of public recreation, theatres, restaurants, and places of amusement.

Many problems, however, still remain. Though the bi-racial school system has been abolished, there is evidence of racially differentiated planning and functioning. The District of Columbia Teachers College, seventy-five per cent of whose pupils are Negro, suffers from curriculum limitations and must still use two archaic buildings located about a mile apart. Although Negro administrators did not lose rank or pay after desegregation in 1954, few Negro administrators have been subsequently up-graded. Likewise, housing, as in most urban communities, is still a problem. Discrimination in the central branch of the YMCA still continues, as well as discriminatory practices in the assignment of Negro physicians in District hospitals and the segregation of patients. Complete integration, however, exists in the federally controlled hospitals.

Illinois: The CHICAGO branch installed its new officers at a luncheon held in the Blue Room of the Parkway Ballroom on January 3. The newly elected officers and guests were welcomed by Willoughby Abner, retiring president; and the installation was made by Joseph Bibb, director of the Department of Safety of Illinois.

New officers are Theodore A. Jones, president; Mrs. Cora Patton, first vice-president; M. T. Blanton, second vice-president; Willis A. Thomas, third vice-president; Vivian Moore, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Effie Norman, secretary; Mrs. Ethel Destal, assistant treasurer; and Mrs. Beatrice Steele, treasurer.

Samuel Cooper

FAMILY LIFE MEMBERSHIPS—*The NAACP is striving to get as many family life memberships, all over the country, as possible. The Association feels it the duty of every American family to enroll as many of its members as possible in this great crusade for the full citizenship of an American minority. Freedom means responsibility and families can assume citizenship responsibilities by taking out NAACP life memberships. One family which has assumed this responsibility is the Kivie Kaplan family of Boston, Massachusetts, which has a complete family life membership of $500 paid-up members with the exception of four of the younger children, who are enrolled as junior life members. There are 17 paid-up NAACP life members in the Kaplan family.*

Personnel of the executive committee is as follows: Louis Alexander, Etta Moton Barnett, A. L. Brooks, Yoland Cheatam, Rev. Mr. Clarence Cobbs, Gus Courts, Charles Hayes, Dr. David Johnson, Joseph Johnson, John Lewis, Seymour Margolis, Louis Martin, Harold Mesely, Attorney Odas Nicholson, Rev. Mr. Theodore Richardson, Charles Thompson, and Ed Todd.

The branch has asked the Chicago Board of Education to appropriate sufficient funds for transportation to insure the immediate end of double-shift classes and to relieve overcrowded classes by shifting pupils from high density to low density areas.

A SIGNIFICANT *first in Virginia is the youth NAACP life membership of Paula Kay Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Martin of Danville, Virgina.*

Maryland: The BALTIMORE branch has, from 1935 to 1957, sent $193,279.60 to the national office of the NAACP.

Michigan: Herman Gibson has been elected to a fourth term as president of the FLINT branch. Other elected officers are J. D. Dotson, first vice-president; George Johnson, second vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Goodwin, secretary; and Mrs. Mae Johnson, treasurer. Elected to the executive board were Irving Antell, Rev. Mr. Karl Battermans, Earl Crompton, Max Dean, Roger Townsend, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, C. F. Robinson, Mrs. John Thomas, and Fred Tucker.

The branch went on record in opposition to the recommendation of the City Planning Commission to rezone the Southside of Lippincott Boulevard east of Dort Highway.

The DETROIT branch and its branch youth council sponsored a youth career conference on December 14, 1957.

The Detroit branch has been active in the fight for civil rights and the enactment of new legislation in the housing field.

Minnesota: The University of Minnesota chapter of the NAACP featured Senator Hubert Humphrey as principal speaker at one of the chapter's open meetings last fall. Senator Humphrey discussed Negro problems with specific reference to public school integration.

Missouri: At the close of the year 1957 the ST. LOUIS branch was working to achieve its goal of 7,500 members.

New Jersey: NAACP church secretary, Rev. Mr. Edward Odom, was principal speaker at the December meeting of the NEWARK branch. The Chère Amies presented a check for $100 as initial payment on a life membership for their president, Blanche Morse.

The JERSEY CITY branch has elected the following officers for 1958: Rev. Mr. Eugene Avery, president; Leon Grant, first vice-president; Mrs. Nora Fant, second vice-president; William Britt, third vice-president; Mrs. Eola Jett, secretary; and Walter Singleton, treasurer. These officers and the following executive board were installed on January 19: Charles Alston, Robert Green, Lawrence Johnson, Jr., Addison McLeon, Alexander Pitts, Jr., Oliver Timbers, Barnett Wallace, Coley Williams, Harold Morris, Rev. Mr. Henry Sideboard, Garfield Taylor, Selena Delaney, Coles Foster, Mabel Flowers, Carrie Hill, Eva Howard, Elsie Hughes, Mary McCrow, Lucille Wallace, Marcella West, Charnette Coles, Louise Taylor, and Mary Lee Williams.

New York: The NYACK branch has contributed $250 to the NAACP fight for freedom fund campaign. The branch had donated $100 earlier in the year to the NAACP New York State Conference.

Wisconsin: The MADISON branch was successful in raising its freedom fund quota for 1957. It has also doubled its membership as well as adopting the Talladega, Alabama, branch.

College and School News

Bernard Robert Woodson, associate professor of biology at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, has recently completed all requirements for the Ph. D. degree in botany at Michigan State.

Woodson, a graduate of Virginia Randolph High School, Glen Allen, entered Virginia State as a student in September, 1941, and was graduated in 1945. He received his M.S. degree from Howard in 1948, and has also studied one summer at Montana State.

Over 175 basketball officials attended the annual basketball clinic held at VSC on December 8 in Gandy Hall.

Mrs. Geraldine H. Thomas, a vocal music education major, was presented in her senior recital on January 5 in the Virginia Hall Auditorium.

The North Carolina College Players, Durham, were presented in Maxwell Anderson's *Mary of Scotland* on January 17.

■

The Rev. Mr. J. Deotis Roberts, associate professor of philosophy and religion and director of religious activities at SHAW UNIVERSITY, has been awarded the Ph. D. degree in Christian philosophy by the faculty of divinity of the University of Edinburgh. Title of his doctoral dissertation is "The Rational Theology of Benjamin Whichcote: Father of the Cambridge Platonists."

Dr. Roberts began his work toward the doctorate in 1955 at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; then the university granted him a leave of absence to study for one term at Cambridge University. He did his undergraduate work at Johnson C. Smith, receiving his A. B., cum laude, in 1947. He received his B. D. degree from Shaw in 1950.

■

Appointment of Gustav Heningburg as field representative for the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND has been announced by William J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director.

A graduate of Hampton Institute, one of the Fund's member colleges, Mr. Heningburg will work with alumni groups in UNCF campaigns in order to stimulate wider interest and support.

Barber-Scotia college of Concord, North Carolina, and St. Paul's college of Lawrenceville, Virginia, have been added to the membership roster of the UNCF. Both institutions are fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Their inclusion brings to 33 the number of private, accredited colleges and universities supported through UNCF.

Beginning with the 1958 program, the UNCF will administer the group examinations through which twenty-eight of its member colleges test high

school seniors seeking scholarships. More than 3,500 candidates are expected to take the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examinations this year, according to Dr. F. D. Paterson, UNCF president. The tests will be given in 183 centers throughout the country between February 24 and March 8.

■

"Black and White Conflict in Africa and the Impact Here" was the subject of a panel discussion presented by the Center for African Studies at THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH on January 7. Panel speakers included C. T. O. King, ambassador and permanent representative of Liberia to the United Nations; Rev. Mr. James Robinson, executive director, Morningside Community, New York City; and George M. Hauser, president, American Committee on Africa. Sanford Griffith, director of the center, was the moderator.

■

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, has been elected to the board of trustees of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, a nationwide retirement fund organization with headquarters in New York City. Dr. Foster's term on the TIAA board is four years.

■

William P. Smith, Jr., of the class of '39, has been appointed to the coadjutant staff of the school of education of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Mr. Smith is a visiting lecturer in education and is teaching a course in group methods of guidance while studying toward his Ed. D. degree in guidance and personnel service.

■

The second semester of the Institute for Religious and Social Studies opened on January 7 at THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA, New York City. This is the twenty-first year of the Institute.

■

FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE added three new instructors during the winter quarter: Charles E. Corbin, instructor in music; Edith LaBeach, in the area of art; and William Bryant, as head coach and instructor in physical education.

■

Annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was held at VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY December 3-6, with the largest delegation of representatives from regionally accredited Negro high schools and colleges in the twenty-four years of the ACSS's existence.

Since 1932, the regional accrediting agency, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, has been accrediting Negro schools but not admitting them to membership. A year ago the Southern Association adopted a policy to begin admitting Negro colleges to membership in 1957. The job to be completed by 1961.

■

Ten authors of books recently published or accepted for publication, all of whom have been students of

famed teacher and writer Mabel Louise Robinson at COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY's school of general studies, paid tribute to their teacher on December 12. All the books, with one exception, were written in Dr. Robinson's classroom.

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- School of Music
- School of Religion
- College of Medicine
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- School of Social Work
- College of Liberal Arts
- School of Engineering & Architecture

18 NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETIES
ADVANCED ARMY AND AIR R.O.T.C.

Write
DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

Ann Petry, the well-known novelist, was guest speaker. She discussed "The Problems of Writing Fiction and Biography." Mrs. Petry, active in several writer's organizations, wrote her first novel, *The Street*, in one of Dr. Robinson's classes. Her subsequent novels have been *Country Place*, *The Drugstore Cat*, and *The Narrows*.

■

Jackie Robinson delivered the seventh semi-annual lecture on "Public Affairs and Education" to the graduate students organization of NEW YORK UNIVERSITY's school of education on December 12. His specific topic was "Integration and Education."

■

The only representative collection in the USA of one of the least known and most puzzling of African art styles—casts of eleven sculptured heads from the sacred city of Ife—were exhibited during December through February 23 in "Portrait Sculpture from Africa" at THE

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■

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Book Reviews

NUMBER 417

***The Hit.* By Julian Maysfield. New York: The Vanguard Press, 1957. 212pp. $3.50.**

One social phenomenon from which many present-day writers apparently shy away despite its increasing proportions and the emotional character of its existence is that of the numbers racket,—one aspect of which is a fanciful dream of getting on in the world predicated upon the assumption that something may be had for nothing. *The Hit*, a dramatic novel authored by Julian Maysfield, touches upon this problem and its attendant evils.

This new volume spotlights the pathology that came to outdistance one otherwise normal Harlem family that lost its footing in the effort to make the numbers game a going concern. Set in the Harlem ghetto, *The Hit* is written against the background of shabby tenement houses, high-powered rent parties, and, of course, painted women who wait in dark halls as they point up the average Harlem dweller's persistent struggle to make ends meet.

While the underlying facts from which the story is pulled together are simple and possess the ring of reality, the reader, nevertheless, will have to trust implications for a good deal of the flavor and the essence of the narrative. Herbert Cooley, around whose exploits and unbridled ambitions the story is constructed, was a sort of ne'er-do-well type to whom hitting the numbers became an obsession; he proceeded straightway to stake everything at his command on number 417. His ambition was to take leave of the Great Dark City and even of his wife, Gertrude, and to head for San Francisco with Sister Clarisse, an old-maid friend whom he had somehow never quite shaken off. It would have amounted to the exchange of reality for a sort of visionary will-o'-the-wisp.

Frantic attempts by Gertrude and by their son, James, to restrain him came to nothing. Presently, he saw his bubble burst when, following a long-anticipated hit, the bookie moved on and even Sister Clarisse suddenly became indifferent to the notion of accompanying him to the Far West. Ironically enough, Cooley had adhered to a basically false economy, the operation of which is much like removing money from one pocket and placing it into another.

The burden of the book underscores the frustration that results from one's launching out on a childish dream of finding fortune in a wayside horsetrack, and likewise points up the universal truth expressed in James Russell Lowell's penetrating lines:

'Tis heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking.

And while, as the author implies, a

Darwinian note *may* attach with special emphasis to the problem of making ends meet in Harlem, one must not overlook the impact of Cooley's own character imperfections. His is a confused, mixed-up scheme of values; he is irresponsible; he contemplates walking out on a dutiful wife for an old-maid woman-about-town; and he insists upon viewing the serious problem of bread and butter in terms of what he would like it to be rather than what it actually is.

The tempo and the emphasis of American life being what they are, there will be few to condemn Herbert Cooley for the impulse to get on in the world, but striving and success and even fanciful dreams ought to be for something —something that is strong and noble, something that points in the direction of individual and of community self-realization.

With its compelling story, its taut suspense, and its fresh, virile style, *The Hit* adds up to an invigorating book.

JOHN W. PARKER

JOHN W. PARKER *is chairman of the department of English at Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

U. S. SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court: Constitutional Revolution in Retrospect. **By Bernard Schwartz. New York: The Ronald Press, 1957. VII+ 429pp. $6.50.**

Desegregation and the Law: The Meaning and Effect of the School Segregation Cases. **By Albert P. Blaustein and Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Jr. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1957. XIV+333pp. $5.00.**

Mr. Schwartz aims in *The Supreme Court* to trace the new developments made in the law and those differences in the Supreme Court's approach to its role which distinguish the present from the pre-1937 Court. He demonstrates the revolutionary changes which constitutional law has undergone since 1937 by summarizing the significant developments made in the major fields of constitutional law. He shows that the fundamental influences in the present Court's approach to decision has been a firm belief in judicial self-restraint and deference to legislative judgment, with the result that its power to hold federal or state legislation unconstitutional which deals with social or economic problems has been virtually abandoned —a drastic change from the pre-1937 Court which struck down much of the New Deal legislation as lacking in substantive due process. The great division on the present Court concerns whether deference to the legislative judgment should extend to areas of individual freedom.

Mr. Schwartz properly stresses the Court's policy-making function and pinpoints the fact that its role calls for judicial statesmanship of the highest order. Perhaps the most important and timely feature of this treatise is its convincing demonstration that the present Court remains a part of a historical institutional continuity. As an accurate summary of the major developments and controlling decisional law made between 1937 and the present, this treatise should prove valuable to lawyers and students of the history of constitutional law. Though Mr. Schwartz projects his own views, because the law is a subjective disicipline, the importance one places on this aspect of the treatise will depend upon one's own predelicitions and bias.

Unfortunately, the manner in which he deals with the *School Segregation* decisions seriously weakens the value of this scholarly treatise. Reading only Mr. Schwartz's discussion of these cases, one would be at a loss to determine what all the controversy is about. In his view, the Constitution and prior decisions of the Court clearly required

the conclusion reached in the School Segregation Cases—that enforced racial segregation was forbidden by the Constitution. While I accept Mr. Schwartz' views on this unqualifiedly, he has oversimplified a terribly complex question. This may be an unfair criticism, since Mr. Schwartz's aim is to present a composite picture of the Court's functioning, and he deals with specific developments in brief and only in order to give an overall picture of the Court in action. Nonetheless, it would have been better not to have raised the question if he could not give it a more penetrating analysis, since one cannot paint an accurate picture of the present Court, which is his intent, by dealing peremptorily and superficially with one of its most significant and far reaching decisions, and a decision which more than any other has caused much public discussion of what is the Court's proper place in our system.

At any rate, the deficiencies in the treatment of the school segregation cases has been remedied by Blumstein and Ferguson in *Desegregation and the Law*.

This is an excellent book, written in a very readable style. It will be of especial value to persons not familiar with law, nor clear as to the meaning and significance of the desegregation controversy. The book traces the school segregation cases from their inception in the courts to the present uproar over compliance with the Supreme Court's decision. It is good reporting and a penetrating interpretation of the meaning and scope of the decision and of the sociological and psychological factors involved in implementation at the local level. While nothing new has been said, it is enough that we have between covers of a book a comprehensive analysis of the school cases in all of their complexities—legal, sociological, psychological, political and personal. The book is also a timely comment on various methods of avoidance, evasion, and delay, including the efforts to weaken and destroy the NAACP in the South as an effective force. Altogether one has here a concentrated slice of history ably reported and scrutinized. It may be read with advantage by anyone interested in the desegregation question.

ROBERT L. CARTER.

ROBERT L. CARTER *is general counsel for the NAACP.*

TOUCHING STORY

***Les Mangues Vertes (Roman).* Par Madeleine Alleins. Paris: Gallimard, 1957. 253pp. 590 fr.**

Green Mangoes is less a novel than a vivid account of life in French Equatorial Africa written by an intelligently observant French woman who lived for two years in Brazzaville and the Middle Congo. Madame Alleins conveys admirably her understanding of African psychology and African distrust of Europeans; hits off local colonials, both nice and nasty; pin points European contempt for Africans; and reveals the ambient stench of disease and death which haunts the colony. Poverty, ignorance, superstition, and exploitation are everywhere.

The story tells of the way in which a shy, sensitive young Frenchwoman employed in the administrative post at Bongou (Brazzaville?) becomes the secret mistress of a French-educated African painter. Judith's groping toward an understanding of her lover Arnys, while coping with the prejudices of fellow whites and Africans, makes a touching story. She wanted to be accepted by his people and so desperately to be understood and loved as a woman. But race keeps them in a state of acute exasperation because neither one is willing to, or can, forget his origins. Almost every meeting ends in a justificatory intellectual fencing which

keeps both from really fulfilling their passions as human beings. When their liaison is discovered, Arnys is jailed on the ground that his political activities are "revolutionary" and Judith is shipped out of the colony for "having had regrettable contacts with the natives." Judith's boss tells her that he does it for her own good and the good of France.

Madame Alleins has many subtle touches of observation which reveal the deep-seated prejudices of both Africans and Europeans. Doreen's criticism of Judith for having danced with Arnys in a public place. Judith's fear of being seen talking with Arnys in a local restaurant. The sexual advances of the off-duty white waiter because he has seen Judith with a Negro. Arnys's friend Sylla's attempted seduction of Judith on the assumption that any white woman who has a Negro lover must be a loose-love lady. Judith's resentment at the idea that Arnys seems to accept her as just another woman—when after all she is white and intelligent and not like *les négresses*. Judith's jealousy of the African woman Agnès, and Judith's forced disrobing of Agnès to see what she has that a white woman does not have. Judith's pretense, when her friends Julien and Doreen visit her mountain retreat, that Arnys is not her lover but just a servant. "Elle ne pouvait pas supporter d'être cela aux yeux de ses amis: une blanche qui se fait 'baiser' par son boy."

Green Mangoes, a symbolic title derived from the sight of half-starved African children greedily devouring green mangoes, is a poignant story evoking the African countryside, character, and people. It also happens to be one of several recently published French novels with an interracial love theme. Sembene Ousmane, an Afno, tells of the tragedy of an Afno who took his French wife back to his native village in *O pays, mon beau peuple!* Madame Christine Garnier (pseudonym *Doéllé*), in *Va-t'en avec les tiens*, and Etienne Tardif, in *Dansons la "Maringa,"* tell however of the love of two *métisses* for white men.

Madame Alleins, a lawyer in Paris and the wife of the Inspector of Finances in the Ministery of Finance, is also the author of the novel *L'Etrangère dans les portes.*

JAMES W. IVY.

***The Living Novel: A Symposium.* Edited by Granville Hicks. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1957. XII+230pp.**

Ralph Ellison, author of *Invisible Man*, is one of the ten symposiasts contributing to Mr. Hicks's *The Living Novel*, a book which discusses the craft of novel writing. Mr. Ellison writes on "Society, Morality, and the Novel." Since he is loquacious and banal, it is not easy for the reader to understand what he is trying to say. But apparently he is telling us that the purpose of the serious novel is to protest and to teach and, as a corollary, that he is dissatisfied with the way American novelists have handled the "Negro question."

Though not great novelists, Mr. Hicks's contributors are serious artists who have had something to say in the novels they have written. They give confident affirmation that the serious novel, though neglected, is not dead. The reader may disagree with many of the judgments of *The Living Novel* and still find it a stimulating and rewarding book.

J.W.I.

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CCRM—GRASS ROOTS

(*Continued from page 75*)

to white prospects, once Negro families have bought homes on a block or in a neighborhood. Teaneck, New Jersey, is a recent example of this practice.

SHORTSIGHTED POLICY

The charge must thus regrettably be made, that by and large the real estate industry has chosen to pursue a shortsighted and selfish policy with respect to access to decent housing by everyone, without regard to race or creed. This policy has everywhere been buttressed by the policies of most lending institutions, so that the whole effect has been to make more, rather than less, difficult the transition to the state of open occupancy which is clearly the pattern of the future.

There is obviously a vital role for legislation to narrow steadily the area within which bigotry and discriminatory housing practices can maneuver. Such enactment as the Metcalfe-Baker laws in New York State and the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs ordinance in New York City are illustrative, as are similar statutes in other states and municipalities. CCRM believes such legislation is essential to establishment of the open market to which its own investigative and educational effort are contributing.

CCRM sees as one of its immediate objectives, together with many other organizations with similar goals, a comprehensive educational role in New York City. It would hope to use its surveys to create greater awareness in both whites and Negroes with regard to the total housing situation.

Regular supplements to the country-wide survey are planned in order to bring the information up-to-date. CCRM also issues a newsletter, *The Scoreboard*, which publishes listings of housing available by law to minorities in predominantly white neighborhoods of Greater New York.

CCRM recognizes that the projects which its loyal members have completed so painstakingly are just a beginning. Its methods and findings are meeting with wider recognition and becoming more widely used. Other communities, especially smaller communities, perhaps, can avail themselves of its experiences and adapt its techniques to their needs.

CCRM is certain that more and more people in many neighborhoods will work together patiently and with increased understanding to bring into actual practice the ideals of democracy which we hold so dear.

CHICAGO SCHOOLS

(*Continued from page 93*)

enced teachers left. The Negroes sent to Wells came from crowded, segregated Jenner, and Sexton. (Whites from Ogden rarely appeared in Wells.) The Near North Side community which extends to North Avenue was ruthlessly sundered at Division Street and those Negroes least prepared for hostile, unfamiliar whites were sent among them.

Crane, 2245 W. Jackson Blvd.,

with 2612 students, is about 80 per cent Negro. The non-Negro students there are for the most part not from the original population of the area but are Mexican and Puerto Rican children who moved in along with the more recent Negroes. At one time the flight of white students to Austin in violation of district boundaries was probably a factor in the eventual segregation of Crane. Crane should be considered transition, if not already *de facto* segregated.

The remaining three west side high schools of Marshall, Farragut, and Harrison are located respectively north and south of the North Lawndale Negro area discussed earlier. This community area has no high schools within it. Its elementary schools are districted north to Marshall High School, 3250 W. Adams St., 2117 students, or south to Farragut, 2345 S. Christiana Av., 1712 pupils, or to Harrison, 2850 W. 24th St. Blvd.

Marshall became almost entirely Negro two years ago with hundreds of white students, many of them Jewish, going to Austin High School which at one time had practically no Jewish students. Since Austin became overcrowded much publicity was given by citizen organizations to these illicit transfers or violations of district and they were stopped with the result that Marshall was remixed with white students, a good percentage of them Jewish. It is estimated that its student body is about 50 per cent Negro now.

The Chicago Board of Education, with a predominant non-Negro and non-Jewish personnel, has thus far declined to take any positive stand on a policy of racial integration. What the Board's future plans are we do not know.

NAACP *youth council members distribute American flags in their neighborhoods in Little Rock, Arkansas.*

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